Sugar in Cat Food

What Science Says 2025

Cat Man (Booklet's)

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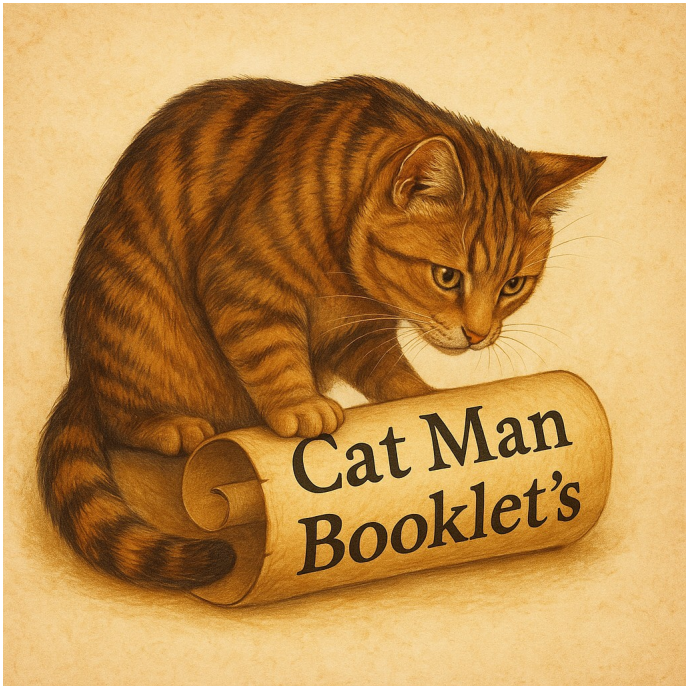


Hrsg: Cat Man (Booklet's)
Godshorn (Germany) 2025

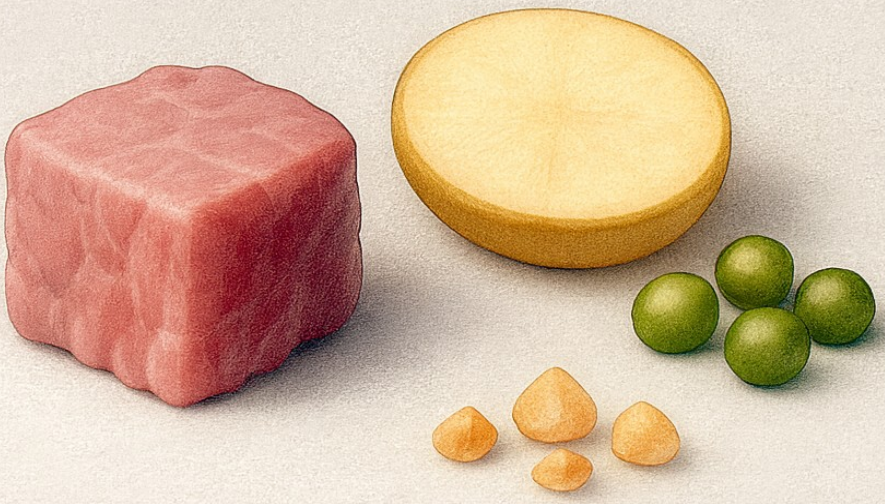
Chapter 1
Introduction – Sugar, Cats, and the Modern Feeding Debate

Sugar in cat food has been a topic of heated debate for many years. Between alarming claims on social media, marketing promises from the pet food industry, and scientific studies, cat owners often end up confused. Some sources describe sugar as “toxic,” others claim that small amounts are completely harmless — and some even argue that the entire debate is exaggerated. So what is actually true?

Cats are obligate carnivores, meaning their metabolism evolved to rely primarily on animal proteins and fats. Wild cats take in only very small amounts of carbohydrates through natural prey such as mice, birds, and insects. Table sugar does not exist in a natural feline diet.
Nevertheless, many modern cat foods — especially dry food — contain notable amounts of carbohydrates. Simple sugars such as glucose or caramel also appear on ingredient lists from time to time.

This raises important questions for many cat owners:
Why is sugar in cat food at all?
Is it harmful?
Or is it far less significant — in small amounts — than many people believe?

Current scientific evidence (up to November 2025) shows a more balanced picture: sugar is not essential for cats, but moderate amounts are not toxic. More important



Ingredients that can contribute carbohydrates to cat food — animal-based and plant-based components

than sugar itself are total calories, fat levels, activity, and the cat's overall health. Modern nutrition research shows that many traditional warnings about sugar are oversimplified or outdated.

This booklet summarizes the latest scientific knowledge. It explains, in clear language, what sugar and carbohydrates in cat food actually do, why manufacturers use them, which amounts are considered safe, and in which situations caution is appropriate. It also clears up common myths and offers practical advice for everyday feeding decisions.

The goal is clarity — without fearmongering, without embellishment, and with a solid, science-based foundation.

Chapter 2
What "Sugar" in Cat Food Actually Means

When the word "sugar" appears on a cat food label, many owners immediately become concerned — but the term is far less clear-cut than it seems. To understand the role of sugar in feline nutrition, it is important to clarify which types of sugars and carbohydrates are involved, how they enter the food, why they may be needed during production, and how a cat's body processes them.

Sugar is not just sugar. The term covers several groups of carbohydrates that differ greatly in structure, function, and digestibility.

The most important categories are:

• Simple sugars (monosaccharides) such as glucose or fructose
• Double sugars (disaccharides) such as sucrose (table sugar) or lactose
• Complex carbohydrates (starch, oligosaccharides), which are long chains of linked sugar units

These forms appear in cat food at very different frequencies. While added sugars like glucose, caramel, or sucrose occur in some wet foods — usually in very small amounts — complex carbohydrates are especially common in dry food, often in much larger quantities.

This means that the visible "sugar" on the label represents only a small part of the overall picture.

Dry food often contains 20–35% starch from grains, potatoes, or peas. During heating, this starch is broken

down into smaller sugar components that a cat's body can use. Cats can digest carbohydrates far better than previously believed, with digestibility ranging from 40% to over 90%, depending on processing. Even so, they have no evolutionary need for carbohydrates or sugar, because their metabolism relies on gluconeogenesis — the ability to create glucose from protein.

The real question is not whether cats need sugar (they don't), but why it appears in food at all. Manufacturers use it for several technological and practical reasons:

1. **Texture and structure**
   Sugar affects moisture binding and stability in wet foods. In chunk-style or pâté-style foods, small amounts help the product maintain its shape.

2. **Color and appearance**
   A touch of caramel or caramelized sugars creates a more appealing brown color — not for the cat, but for the buyer. Cats cannot taste sweetness because they lack functional sweet receptors, but humans respond to visual cues.

3. **Shelf stability**
   Sugar binds water and can improve microbial stability, helping the product last longer.

4. **Consumer perception**
   Some manufacturers add tiny amounts of sugar to use ingredient terms that consumers associate

Structure of chunk-style wet food — proteins, gel components, and natural meat matrix

with “natural” or “tasty.” This plays a bigger role in marketing than in feline nutrition.

5. **Energy source (secondary)**
   Sugar provides quickly available energy. Cats can use simple sugars, but they rely less on them than on protein or fat. In dry food, most carbohydrates come from starch, which is technologically essential to form kibble.

Typical sugar levels in commercial cat food are surprisingly low. Many products contain less than 1%, even when “sugar” or “caramel” appears on the label. The much larger carbohydrate load comes from starch, which is broken down into sugar components during digestion.

For this reason, focusing only on the ingredient “sugar” gives a misleading impression. The overall carbohydrate profile is far more important than the presence or absence of added sugar.

Claims such as “sugar-free” can also be misleading. A food may be labeled “sugar-free” while still containing 20–40% carbohydrate from starch — which the body also converts into glucose. “No added sugar” simply means no table sugar was added; it does not address other carbohydrate sources.

For cat owners, it is essential to distinguish between:

- added sugars (sucrose, glucose, caramel)
- sugars created from starch
- other carbohydrates used as fibers or binding agents

This distinction forms the foundation for assessing whether sugar in cat food poses any real concern.

Chapter 3
Why Manufacturers Use Sugar in Cat Food

Sugar in cat food often seems surprising to cat owners. Because cats lack functional sweet taste receptors and cannot taste sweetness, the addition appears unnecessary at first glance. So why does sugar appear in certain recipes? The answer lies not in feline taste preferences but in the technological properties of sugar, consumer expectations, and the production methods used in modern pet food.

To understand why sugar is used at all, it is important to look at the different functions it can serve during manufacturing and in the finished product. The most relevant reasons involve technological stability, visual appearance, moisture control, aroma development, and shelf life.

1. **Texture, structure, and shaping**
   Sugar can play an important role in the production of wet food, especially pâtés or solid chunks in gravy or jelly. Small amounts help bind moisture more evenly and stabilize the consistency. In combination with proteins and fats, sugar contributes to the Maillard reaction during heating, which slightly firms the surface and helps the chunks hold their shape. This makes the food look more appealing and prevents excessive crumbling.

2. **Color and the Maillard reaction (browning effect)**
   One of sugar's primary technological functions is color development. When heated, sugars and amino acids react to create a brownish color. This is visually appealing — not for the cat, but for the human buyer. Without this browning, wet food would often look pale and less appetizing, even though the nutritional value would be the same. Small amounts of sugar are therefore used as a kind of "cosmetic" ingredient.
3. **Moisture binding and improved shelf life**
   Sugar has hygroscopic properties — it binds water and reduces the amount of "free water" available for microbial growth. Even small amounts help improve the product's microbial stability and extend shelf life. This effect is useful in canned foods and semi-moist products where both moisture and preservation are relevant.
4. **Aroma development and scent formation**
   Although cats cannot taste sweetness, they can detect the aromas formed when ingredients containing sugar are heated. The Maillard reaction produces complex roasted aromas that can enhance the scent of the food — and scent is far more important to cats than taste. Sugar therefore acts indirectly as an aroma precursor.

5. **Technological necessity in dry food**
   Dry food usually does not contain added sugar.

However, during the extrusion process, starches from ingredients such as corn, wheat, rice, or potatoes are broken down into sugar components. These are not “added sugars,” but a natural byproduct of kibble manufacturing. Manufacturers do not use starch to add sugar; they use it because starch is essential for creating a formable, crunchy, shelf-stable kibble.

6. **Marketing and consumer expectations**
   Some recipes contain tiny amounts of sugar, glucose syrup, or caramel because certain terms on ingredient lists evoke feelings of “natural” or “homemade” for buyers. Although cats gain no benefit from sugar, these ingredients sometimes influence human purchasing decisions. In these cases, sugar is added for marketing purposes rather than nutritional needs.

7. **Energy source — but secondary**
   Sugar provides quick energy, which is important in human nutrition. For cats, however, this effect is limited. Their metabolism relies heavily on generating glucose from amino acids, and sugar plays only a minor energetic role. Nevertheless, in some semi-moist products or recovery formulas, sugar can serve as a readily available energy source — though this is not nutritionally essential.

In practice, the amounts of sugar used in commercial cat food are very small. Many products contain less than 1% added sugar, and the majority of sugar components come

from naturally occurring starch. Despite this, sugar is not added “by accident.”

Kibble form of dry food — a compact energy source made from concentrated nutrients

It provides specific technological advantages that improve appearance, stability, texture, and shelf life.

The key point, however, is this:

The technological role of sugar does not automatically mean it poses a health risk.

Whether sugar becomes problematic depends not on its presence on the label but on the overall calorie intake, fat content, activity level, and the individual health status of the cat.

Chapter 4
The Scientific Evidence in 2025
What Sugar Really Does in the Cat's Body (and What It Doesn't)

To evaluate whether sugar in a cat's diet poses a risk, it is essential to understand how a cat's body processes sugar and carbohydrates in the first place. Many common beliefs come from human nutrition or older studies whose conclusions are now outdated. Scientific knowledge has advanced significantly over the past decade, and by 2025 we know far more than before.

The most important insight is this: sugar is not necessary for cats, but its mere presence in food is far less dramatic than often claimed.

Cats do have lower levels of carbohydrate-digesting enzymes (such as amylase) compared to dogs or humans, yet they can digest carbohydrates and sugars far better than previously assumed. Depending on processing, digestibility ranges from 40% to over 90%. Cooking or extrusion breaks down starchy components, making them much easier for the digestive system to absorb. Table sugar such as sucrose is almost completely absorbed.

However, cats use sugar differently from humans. Because their metabolism relies on gluconeogenesis, they preferentially obtain energy from proteins and fats. Sugar provides quick energy but plays a relatively minor role in their metabolic processes. Excess sugar is either converted into fat, used immediately for energy, or — in extremely high amounts — excreted in the urine.

Several modern studies, including a large meta-analysis from 2024/2025, examined how different carbohydrate levels affect body weight, insulin sensitivity, and blood glucose. It analyzed 16 studies comparing various diets.

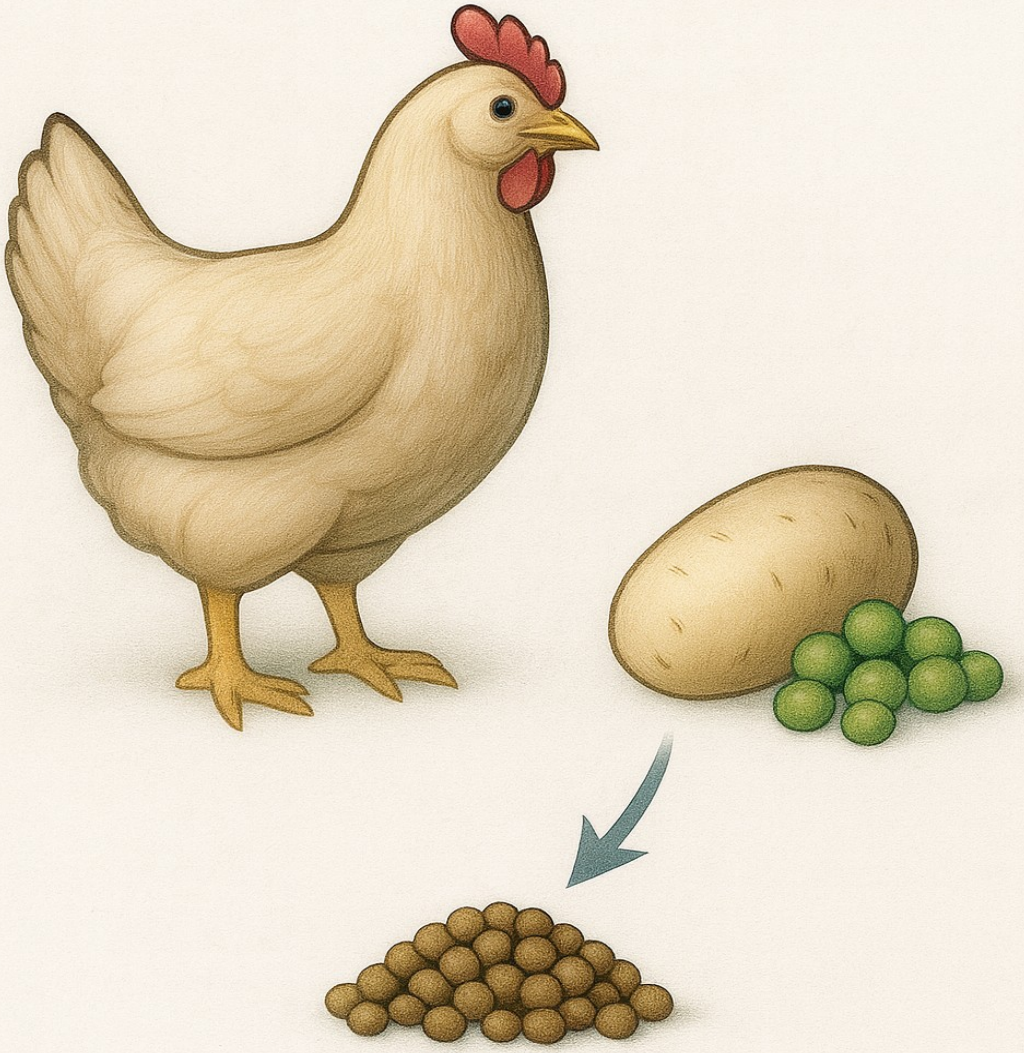
The results were clear: there is no direct causal link between carbohydrates in typical commercial diets and increased body fat or impaired glucose regulation. Much more significant are overfeeding, high fat content, and lack of exercise.

Regarding diabetes mellitus, new data also show that sugar is not the cause.
Feline diabetes is predominantly associated with obesity, age, genetic predisposition, and inactivity.

For overweight cats, insulin sensitivity decreases by roughly 30% for each additional kilogram of body weight. A common misconception is that sugar automatically creates large glucose spikes that trigger diabetes. Research shows that small amounts of sugar cause only short-term, normal increases in blood glucose that do not harm healthy cats.

Another myth concerns dental problems. Humans develop cavities when oral bacteria break down sugar into acids. Cats have a completely different oral environment, with a higher salivary pH and far fewer cariogenic bacteria. Cavities are rare in cats, and there is no evidence that sugar in food contributes to dental disease.

Most feline dental issues stem from inflammation, tartar, or resorptive lesions — none of which are linked to sugar.



**Common carbohydrate sources in cat food —
a mix of animal-based and plant-based ingredients**

Digestive upset is another concern often attributed to sugar. This is only true at extremely high doses. Studies show that significant problems occur only with large amounts (for example, more than 7 g of sucrose per kilogram of body weight). Commercial foods contain far lower levels, typically under 1%. Sensitive or elderly cats may react sooner, but this is not the norm.

An important finding from recent research is that carbohydrates — including sugar — do not automatically lead to weight gain when fed in appropriate amounts. In fact, many studies found that cats gained less body fat on high-carbohydrate, low-fat diets compared to high-fat, low-carbohydrate diets. Fat provides more than twice as many calories per gram as sugar or starch, making dietary fat a much stronger driver of weight gain.

Additionally, studies show that when given a free choice, cats select diets that are high in protein but not entirely carbohydrate-free. In preference trials, they chose combinations averaging about 50–60% protein, 20–30% fat, and 10–15% carbohydrates — evidence that moderate carbohydrate intake does not pose a biological burden.

This does not mean sugar is harmless in every situation. Sensitive cats, kittens, or animals with underlying health conditions may experience digestive issues even from minor dietary changes.

Diabetic cats benefit from low-carbohydrate diets, which reduce glucose fluctuations and increase the likelihood of remission.
It is therefore important to differentiate between healthy cats and those with medical conditions.

In summary, current scientific research shows that sugar is neither essential nor inherently dangerous for cats. The main risks do not come from sugar itself but from overall calorie intake, high fat content, inactivity, and individual health factors. Modern studies challenge many older warnings and support a more nuanced view that takes realistic sugar levels in commercial cat food into account.

Chapter 5
Risks, Challenges, and Widespread Myths

Sugar in cat food is an emotional topic, and few ingredients are surrounded by as many misunderstandings. Although modern studies show that small amounts of sugar are far less problematic than often assumed, certain risks still exist — especially for sensitive cats or those with chronic health conditions.

At the same time, many persistent myths exaggerate the dangers or point in the wrong direction. A balanced view is necessary to distinguish between real risks, theoretical concerns, and overblown claims.

1. **Digestive issues caused by high sugar intake**
   Sugar can cause digestive disturbances in cats — but only at much higher levels than those found in commercial cat food. Because cats produce fewer enzymes to process large quantities of sugar, excessive amounts may reach the colon undigested, where bacteria ferment them. This can lead to diarrhea, gas, or soft stools.
   However, studies show that such effects occur only at very high doses (e.g., more than 7 g of sucrose per kilogram of body weight). Normal foods typically contain less than 1%, far below this threshold. Sensitive or older cats may react more quickly, but this is not the norm.
2. **Weight gain and obesity**
   Obesity is one of the most common health

problems in domestic cats, and sugar is often blamed for it. In reality, research shows that sugar and carbohydrates do not inherently cause weight gain. The decisive factor is total calorie intake, especially the fat content of the diet. Fat contains more than twice as many calories per gram as sugar or starch.
Many obese cats were fed high-fat diets for years — sometimes diets labeled “grain-free,” which are often more calorie-dense. Sugar may contribute indirectly if calorie-dense foods lead to overfeeding, but the root issue is usually overall feeding management, not sugar itself.

3. **Diabetes mellitus — risk or misconception?**
   A widespread myth claims that sugar causes diabetes in cats. Scientific evidence shows this is false. The main risk factors for feline diabetes are:

   • obesity and inactivity
   • advanced age
   • genetic predisposition (e.g., Burmese cats)
   • chronic inflammation
   • high dietary fat
   • reduced insulin sensitivity due to excess body weight

   Sugar can cause short-term rises in blood glucose, but healthy cats handle these fluctuations normally. There is no evidence that typical commercial sugar levels trigger diabetes.

Wet food provides moisture and
helps support daily hydration

4. Diabetic cats, however, do benefit from low-carbohydrate diets, which help stabilize blood glucose.

5. **Dental issues — a concern that rarely applies to cats**
   Humans develop cavities because bacteria break down sugar into acids. Cats, however, have a different oral environment: a higher salivary pH and far fewer acid-producing bacteria. As a result, cavities are rare.
   There is no scientific link between moderate sugar in cat food and dental disease. Dental issues in cats — tartar, gingivitis, or resorptive lesions — are not caused by sugar.

6. **Long-term metabolic disturbances**
   Theoretically, excessive sugar intake could lead to metabolic problems. In practice, the amounts used in cat food are far too low for this to occur. Only extreme experimental doses cause measurable disturbances such as glucose in the urine. These scenarios are irrelevant to everyday feeding.

Common myths — and the truth behind them

• **Myth 1: "Cats cannot digest sugar."**
False. Cats can digest sugar efficiently — often 94–100%, depending on type and processing. They do not need sugar, but they can utilize it.

• **Myth 2: “Sugar makes cats addicted.”**
False. Cats lack functional sweet receptors. They cannot taste sweetness and therefore cannot become addicted to it.

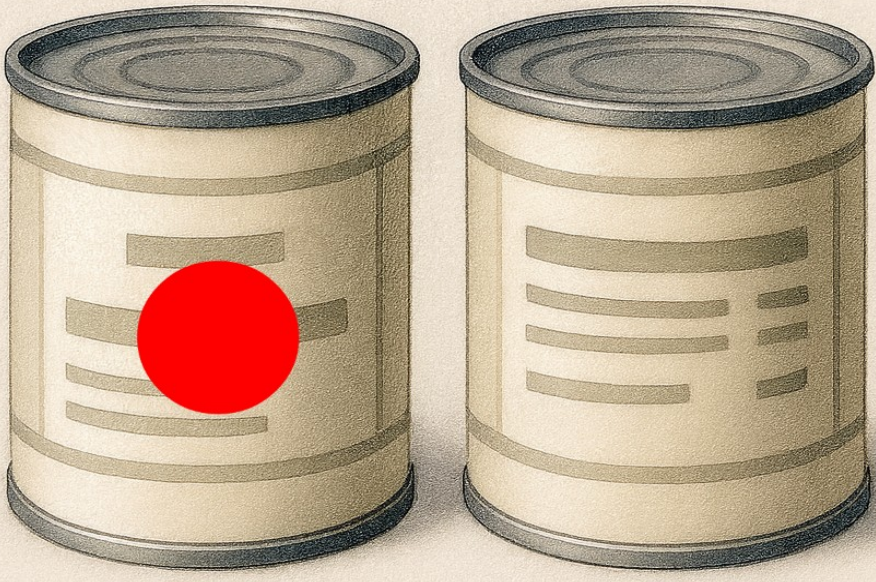
• **Myth 3: “Sugar in food is the main cause of diabetes.”**
False. Diabetes is overwhelmingly linked to obesity, age, genetics, and inactivity. Sugar at typical dietary levels does not cause diabetes.

• **Myth 4: “Grain-free food is healthier and contains no sugar.”**
Partially false. “Grain-free” does not mean low in carbohydrates. Many grain-free foods contain more potato or pea starch and are often more calorie-dense. These starches also break down into glucose during digestion.

• **Myth 5: “Any added sugar is immediately harmful.”**
False. Small amounts (under 1%) are harmless for healthy cats. What matters most is the overall diet, not a single ingredient.

Conclusion of Chapter 5

Sugar can pose risks in theory, but most of these occur only at unrealistically high levels that do not reflect commercial cat foods. Many widespread myths come from human nutrition, not feline biology. The actual risks stem from overfeeding, excess weight, inactivity, high-fat diets, or pre-existing conditions — not from the tiny amounts of sugar typically found in cat food.



Two different formulations — labels and ingredient profiles vary by manufacturer

Chapter 6
Practical Recommendations, Safe Amounts, and What Cat Owners Should Really Pay Attention To

After examining the scientific background, physiological details, and common myths surrounding sugar in cat food, the key question becomes:
What does all of this mean for everyday feeding decisions?

Which amounts are harmless? How can you recognize problematic recipes? And what truly matters when choosing a good cat food?

The answers are nuanced, because not all cats respond the same way, not all foods are formulated equally, and not all sugar serves the same purpose. Still, clear recommendations can be derived from the research available up to 2025.

1. **How much sugar is safe for cats?**
   Most commercial cat foods contain very small amounts of added sugar — often less than 1% of the total recipe. Many products list "sugar" on the ingredient panel but contain less than half a gram per 100 grams of food.
   Research shows these amounts are harmless for healthy cats.
   Only very high, artificial doses — far beyond anything found in real foods — cause digestive issues or blood glucose spikes.

Safe ranges (based on food analyses and NRC guidelines):

• added sugar < 1% → considered safe
• added sugar 1–3% → generally fine for healthy cats
• sugar > 5% → uncommon in cat food and not recommended
• starch in dry food 20–35% → technologically required and usually well tolerated

Rather than focusing on added sugar alone, owners should look at the overall balance:

• protein quality
• fat content
• calorie density
• portion size
• the cat's activity level

A cat will gain weight if overfed — regardless of whether the excess calories come from fat, starch, or sugar.

2. **What cat owners should truly look for**

a) **High protein content**
As obligate carnivores, cats need high-quality animal protein. Ideally 35–45% on a dry-matter basis. Protein supports muscle mass, satiety, and immune function.

b) **Balanced fat and energy levels**
Too much fat is a stronger risk factor for obesity than sugar or starch. Optimal ranges:

• Wet food: 20–35% fat (dry matter)
• Dry food: 12–25% fat

If a cat gains weight easily, a lower-fat food is often the best approach.

c) **Do not overvalue carbohydrates**
Carbohydrates are not inherently harmful — they are simply not required. What matters is the overall nutrient balance.
Diabetic cats, however, should have low-carbohydrate diets (below 10–12%).

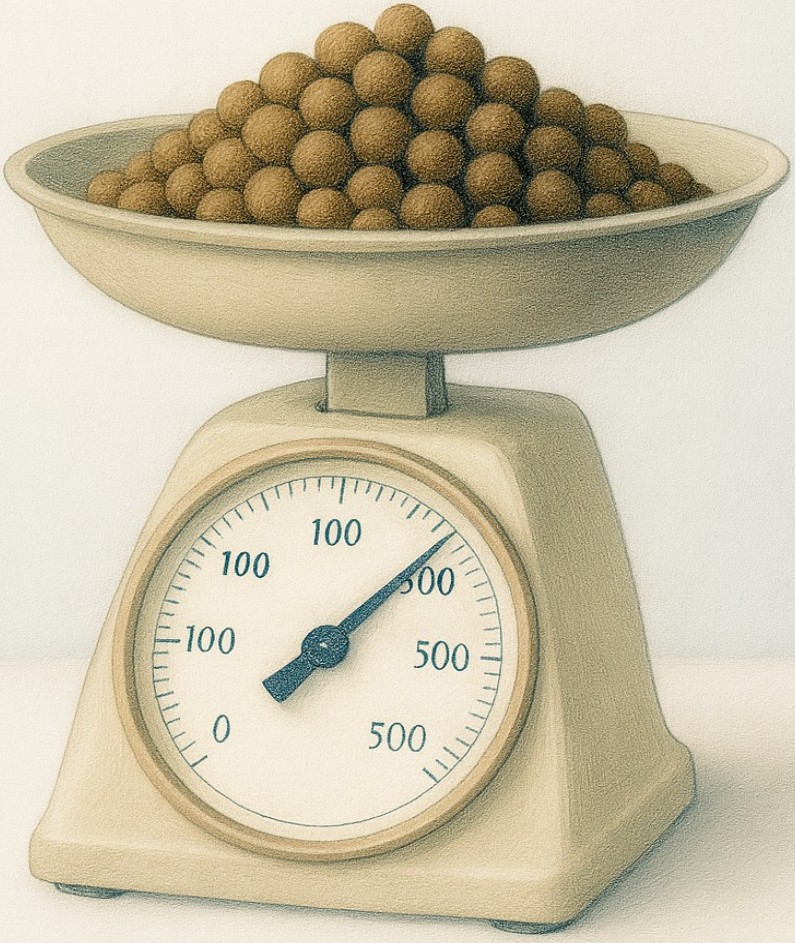
d) **Interpreting ingredient lists correctly**
Terms like "sugar," "caramel," or "broths containing sugar" are not automatically warning signs. What matters more:

• clear, specific meat sources ("chicken," "beef")
• meaningful animal protein content
• minimal plant-based fillers (excess corn, soy, pea protein)

e) **Prefer wet food**
Wet food offers several advantages:

• lower calorie density
• higher moisture (supports urinary health)
• lower risk of overfeeding
• typically less starch

In wet food, sugar is almost never used as an energy source.



Proper portion sizes help prevent overfeeding and support a healthy weight

3. **Cats that need extra caution**

   • Diabetic cats
   They benefit greatly from low-carbohydrate diets. Sugar and starch-heavy foods should be avoided.

   • Overweight cats
   Best approach:

   • reduced-calorie foods
   • lower fat
   • more wet-food–based feeding

   Sugar plays a minimal role here; reducing calories is key.

   • Kittens or senior cats
   Some individuals have more sensitive digestion. Even small changes in sugar or starch can cause loose stools.

4. **Safe alternatives to sugar-containing processing aids**

   If sugar is used only for appearance or texture, certain alternatives can achieve similar effects:

   • meat broth without additives (for aroma)
   • natural colorants such as carrot extract (instead of caramel)
   • gelling agents like agar-agar or gelatin
   • inulin or fiber sources to stabilize texture

   Many high-quality manufacturers already rely on these methods.

5. **How to identify problematic foods**

   A food may be questionable if:

   • sugar content appears clearly above 2–3%
   • plant material dominates the recipe
   • protein sources are mostly plant-based (pea protein, corn gluten meal)
   • fillers or vague by-products appear early on the ingredient list
   • the cat gains weight despite proper portioning

   In 90% of cases, the core problem is not sugar but:

   • oversized portions
   • lack of exercise
   • high dietary fat
   • excessive treats or snacks

6. **The key recommendation: focus on the whole diet**

   Instead of obsessing over a single ingredient, consider:

   • Does the food provide enough high-quality protein?
   • Is the fat level appropriate?
   • Does the calorie intake match the cat's activity?
   • Is the cat at a healthy weight?
   • Is enough wet food included in the diet?

   Sugar is only a very small part of this bigger picture and usually irrelevant for healthy cats.

Conclusion of Chapter 6

Small amounts of sugar in cat food are not harmful as long as the overall diet is high-quality, protein-rich, and appropriate for the individual cat. Brand, fat content, portion size, and lifestyle have a much greater impact on health than the tiny amounts of sugar typically used in commercial foods. Cat owners should focus on the full nutritional profile rather than a single ingredient on the label.

Adequate hydration is essential —
especially when feeding dry food

Chapter 7
Summary and Closing Remarks

Sugar in cat food has been debated for years, and many cat owners become uneasy as soon as they see the word "sugar" on an ingredient list. Public discussions are shaped by outdated assumptions, misunderstandings, and half-truths, while modern research offers a much more nuanced perspective. As the previous chapters have shown, the question "Is sugar harmful for cats?" cannot be answered with a simple yes or no. It requires an understanding of feline physiology, realistic sugar levels in commercial food, and the individual needs of each cat.

The key insight is that sugar is not essential for cats, but in small amounts it is not harmful either. Cats have a metabolism designed to rely on proteins and fats; sugar does not play a natural role in their diet. Still, they are fully capable of digesting and utilizing sugars and other carbohydrates. The amount is what matters: tiny amounts commonly found in commercial foods are harmless for healthy cats.
Only extremely high doses — the kind used in experimental studies — cause digestive stress or metabolic strain.

Modern research, including recent meta-analyses, clearly shows that sugar and carbohydrates alone do not cause weight gain or diabetes in cats. The primary risk factors for these conditions are overfeeding, high-fat diets, inactivity, age, and genetic predispositions. Sugar plays only a minor role. When evaluating a cat food, overall

nutrient composition and calorie density are far more important than the presence of small amounts of sugar.

Many widespread myths collapse under closer scrutiny. Cats cannot develop a “sweet tooth” because they lack functional sweet receptors. They rarely develop cavities, so sugar does not have the same dental implications it does in humans. And “grain-free” foods are not automatically healthier — in fact, they often contain more starch from potatoes or peas, resulting in higher calorie density.

At the same time, there are situations where sugar should be viewed critically.
Diabetic cats require low-carbohydrate diets, and sensitive individuals may react to changes in sugar or starch levels. A cat’s health status, weight, and lifestyle are therefore crucial factors in choosing the right food. A diet that is perfectly suitable for a healthy, active cat may not be appropriate for a cat with chronic illness or obesity.

For responsible cat owners, the conclusion is simple and clear:
The quality of a food is determined not by a single ingredient but by its entire nutrient profile — the type of proteins used, the fat content, the calorie density, and the suitability for the individual cat. A tiny amount of added sugar is practically irrelevant in a high-quality food and is often included for technological reasons rather than nutritional ones.

Fear surrounding sugar in cat food often creates unnecessary confusion. Instead of focusing on isolated

ingredients, it is more useful to consider the whole picture: the cat's health, level of activity, portion sizes, and the overall composition of the diet.

Sugar in cat food is neither a villain nor a miracle ingredient. It is a technical additive that improves certain processing characteristics but plays no significant role in the nutrition of healthy cats. Understanding the real quantities involved and the scientific evidence allows cat owners to make informed decisions — without fear, but with awareness of their cat's individual needs.

This booklet aims to reassure, inform, and provide a balanced foundation for feeding decisions. Cats thrive on diets rich in high-quality animal protein, moderate in fat, and free from unnecessary additives. Sugar is a minor player — and rarely a true concern.

**Many treats contain hidden sugars —
checking the ingredient list is worthwhile**

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A balanced diet supports well-being, calmness, and daily energy

Afterword

This booklet was created out of a desire to clarify a topic that often appears far more dramatic in public discussions than it truly is. Behind every debate about food ingredients lies the same core question:
How do we make choices that genuinely benefit our cats?

Knowledge provides orientation. It reduces uncertainty and helps us approach everyday decisions with more confidence. Not every ingredient deserves suspicion, and not every buzzword holds up under closer examination. Sugar in feline nutrition is a fitting example — a small component that receives a great deal of attention, yet rarely carries the weight that people attribute to it.

This booklet is not meant to deliver a final verdict, but rather to encourage a calm, open, and curious view of nutrition topics. Good decisions are not made out of fear but through understanding — and by focusing on what truly matters: the well-being of the cat who shares our life.

For your notes

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Cat Man (Booklet's)